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IRIS.

LIVERPOOL. Equatoreal. (Mr. Hartnup.)

1850.	Greenwich M.T. h m s	R.A. h m s	N.P.D. ° ′ ″	Star of Comp.
May 1	12 31 5·0	15 47 26·83	113 41 4·5	*a*
	13 10 58·0	15 47 25·26	113 41 2·6	*b*

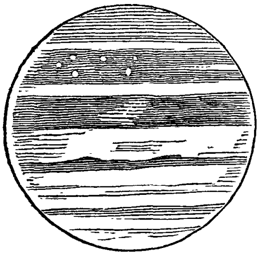
"The observations are corrected for refraction and parallax. The following are the assumed *apparent* places of the stars of comparison.

	R.A. h m s	N.P.D. ° ′ ″
a	15 45 2·68	113 31 31·1
b	15 41 59·81	115 17 24·9

"The mean place of *a* was taken from the *Greenwich Twelve-year Catalogue*, and of *b* from the B.A.C.

"The planet appeared to me to shine as a star of about the 9th magnitude."

Sketch of Jupiter, as seen on the 27th March, 1850, *at* $11^{h}\ 11^{m}\cdot 0$ *G.M.T.* By Mr. Lassell. With his 20-foot Equatoreal Reflector, 24 inches' aperture, power 430.



"In this sketch I have attempted to delineate the phenomena of the disk of *Jupiter*, seen with the 20-foot equatoreal, power 430, 24 inches' aperture. The *white spots* are most remarkable.* The principal spot is exactly half way over at $11^{h}\cdot 0$. They are all perfectly round, distinct, and bright. The largest is as plain as I have seen with the 9-foot, the disk of a satellite just entered within the limb, and as well defined. They are striking phenomena.

"$11^{h}\ 20^{m}$. The spots keep their relative positions, as they are carried along by *Jupiter's* rotation; and there are no other similar spots anywhere on the disk. I tried 22 and 20 inches' aperture, but there was no improvement of definition."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Norman Pogson.

"No orbit has, I believe, yet been computed of the comet of Pons, observed at Marseilles in 1818: indeed, the four observations

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* A wood-cut cannot render the shading of *Jupiter's* body satisfactorily, but the position and approximate size and appearance of the *white spots* give a fair idea of Mr. Lassell's sketch. After the evening meeting, Mr. Dawes said that he had seen the same appearance, which bears some resemblance, at first sight, to the craters in the moon.

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taken were not very tempting ones for such a purpose. Mr. Hind has, however, deduced three places from them. They are as below:—

	Berlin M.T.	R.A.	Decl.
		° ′	° ′
1818.	Feb. 23·312	31 12	−15 12
	25·312	34 43	16 43
	27·312	38 14	−18 16

"From *these* places, as a first approximation, I have observed the following elements:—

T	Feb. 7·434	Berlin M. T.
☊	250° 4′·0	
π	95 7·0	
I.	20 2·4	
Log. *q*	9·86526	Motion direct.

"As the original observations were involved in a little mystery from some supposed errors, Mr. Hind says he will enter more fully on the subject, when the *corrected* elements are finished, which shall be as early as I can possibly find time for. The elements are almost identical with those of a comet which appeared in 1772, supposed to have been the comet of Biela. Probably it will prove an apparition of that body. I will work out two orbits, and take the mean, as there are four observations."

Bright Satellites of Uranus. (Nos. II. and IV. of Herschel I.)

Observations by Mr. Lassell, with the 20-foot Equatoreal Reflector.

1849.		Greenwich M.T.	Position.	Distance.	Obs.
		h m s	° ′	″	
Nov. 15	IV.	11 13 30·5	3 29		3
	IV.	58 52·3		45·24	3
	II.	11 26 1·5	293 32		3
	II.	51 52·2		23·50	3

Occultations of Stars by the Moon observed at Ashurst

(51° 15′ 58″ N. lat., $0^h\ 1^m\ 10^s$ W. long.) By Mr. Snow.

			Ashurst M.T.		
1849.			h m s		
Dec. 3	33 Ceti	Imm.	4 58 12·0	Dark L. not certain.	
27	1526 B.A.C.	Imm.	4 56 58·3	Dark L. very good.	
1850. Mar. 27	γ Virginis, 1st star	Imm.	12 49 47·5	Bright L.	
	2d star	Imm.	51·5	—	contact.
		—	52·5	—	disappearance.
	Both stars	Em.	14 0 5·5	2d L.	

The stars emerged simultaneously.*

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* Mr. Snow gives a diagram of the occultation, and states the angle of position of the double star to be, roughly, 177°·5, and the distance about 3″.

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